WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	
1. W. H. Barras,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Whitley,	15. Richard Oliver,
4. G. A. Hill,	16. George W. Else,
5.	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Fell,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

OUR PLATFORM.

The National Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago, on the 21st day of May, 1868, make the following Declaration of Principles:

I. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing Equal Civil and Political Rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to maintain those institutions and to prevent the people of such State from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

II. The guaranty by Congress of Equal Suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of Suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

III. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime; and the National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

IV. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the National faith will permit.

V. The National debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extinguished over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

VI. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

VII. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

VIII. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other citizens to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the person, the rights of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

IX. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that, because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

X. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled life in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation, are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeated to the nation's protecting care.

XI. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

XII. This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for their rights.

Unanimously added, on motion of Gen. Schurz:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the Rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of Impartial Justice and Equal Rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late Rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of Democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V.---NO. 30. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 30, 1886.

CHICAGO.

National Republican Convention.

Grant Nominated by Acclamation.

The Contest for the Vice Presidency.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax Nominated.

Pennsylvania Determined the Choice.

Declaration of Principles.

A Most Satisfactory Platform.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

The Republican National Convention assembled in the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, Wednesday, May 20, and at 11:30 A. M. was called to order by Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Chairman of the National Executive Committee. General Carl Schurz, of Missouri, was called to preside temporarily. When the States were called for Committees on credentials, the Southern States were omitted, when the point was raised that they were entitled to representation, which the Convention by vote sustained and the States were called. Preliminaries for a permanent organization were then arranged, after which the Convention took a recess.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the Committee on Organization reported the name of Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, for Permanent Chairman, which was unanimously ratified.

After the organization was completed, the action of the Soldiers and Sailors Convention in the nomination of Grant for President was reported by a Committee of that body, and on motion was made a part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, why declared himself a reconstructed rebel, next address and the Convention, after which the Committee on Credentials and Order of Business reported, and the Convention adjourned for the day.

Thursday's Proceedings.

To Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The excitement is increasing. Fourteen States claimed and failed to cast their votes on first ballot. His opponents say he can't increase this. Wade's friends are likely to back after the first ballot. Colfax's friends say the original strength in the Convention, but the still unorganized part of the Southern delegation leave a purpose to support Wilson; but if any new combination shall be agreed upon, the tendency appears towards consolidation on Hamlin.

The Committee on Resolutions have agreed on a report. It is understood the platform was first followed by General Schurz's speech, at least in spirit, in favor of a speedy restoration of specie payments, money freely, and threats of exposure in open Convention are urged. Many of Wade's friends consider Forney's letter a damaging one. At this hour pears to be acting in favor of Hamlin. At this hour no aggressive leader of either wing ventures a positive prediction on vice.

The Convention was recalled to order at 10:15. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Gulliver, of Chicago. The President announced that the Committee on Resolutions would be ready to report in a few minutes. Applause.

A delegate—These men how firmly believe that they have been outraged and oppressed by the government. [Laughter.] But armies of loyal soldiers marched over the South; the torch of war has carried desolation into the very heart of the country; the slave has been stricken from his limbs, and freedom has been proclaimed as the birthright of every individual breathing the air of the land. [Cheers.] You have two classes; the one, educated in the principles of a party based on treason, still writhing under the bitterness of defeat and disappointment, and the other, the patriotic people, who have been reared to poverty and extremity, and risen to offices of honor and trust, and who have shown a truly unrepentant because not convinced, and characterby all the world as the highest type of loyalty. The delegate stating relation between master and slave must inevitably produce. The other last, brought up in the midst of the struggle for liberty, and surrounded by the highest boon of an American citizen, the ballot, and living under the laws that secure to every man equality and safety so far as all with equity and justice to all men, without regard to race or color.

Impartial suffrage is the true and a cardinal principle of the Republican party, and should not be subjected to the test of a property qualification, and upon Congress the adoption of such measures as will secure the rights of suffrage to every loyal citizen impartially.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of Congress, and consider the hour as passed for hesitation, compromise and leniency towards the evil-disposed and defiant leaders of the late rebellion, who still control the power, and that the loyal people of the country are unanimous in the sentiment that the time has come to trample under foot the acts of Congress for the maintenance of the principles our gallant soldiers and sailors fought and died to establish, to be buried from power by the use of every loyal and constitutional means at the disposal of the people, however they may be, that has been recreant to its duty in securing to every citizen the full measure of the rights the loyal people of the country, will be marked by men, and will deserve the indignation and scorn of the world; and we denounce in thunder tones as an unworthy servant, whether in place or out of it, who is not a true patriot, and we especially feel called upon to condemn the traitorous attempt of the late head to disappointed the hopes of every loyal heart in the land. In voting for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson from the verdict of guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, with the assurance that worse things awaits them.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Union National Convention the nomination of that tried soldier, judicious man, and reliable loyalist, U. S. Grant, for President, and that we pledge to him a hearty support.

After the reading of the resolutions,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 30, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

THE key-note of the Chicago Convention was struck by General CARL SCHURZ—himself a famous radical—in his speech immediately after the opening, when he spoke as follows: *"Let not passion, inflamed by the stinging disappointment in this hour, however keen our sense of wrong may be, carry us beyond the bounds of wisdom and self-respect."*

WHAT do the Radicals mean by their resolution to pay their public debt "according to the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The question is put in the spirit of repudiation. No man who is not thinking of some trick or evasion whereby an honest debt can be shirked, would ever be at a loss what was meant by the declaration of another that the debt "should be paid according to the letter and spirit of the law under which it was contracted." It is only those who mean to repudiate, if they can, who resort to quibbling. It is precisely this that the *Post* is up to.

THE failure of impeachment is attended with no such shock to the Republican party, which awhile ago gloomy minded editors predicted. Indeed, the buoyancy resulting from the Chicago Convention has placed the party beyond any such temporary influence. The Democrats in their despondency, evince little or no joy over the verdict. There is nothing in it that has for them the slightest saving power. What by one party two weeks ago was contemplated as a great misfortune, and by the other as promising fruits of an opposite character, has passed off without producing scarcely a ripple on the surface.

END OF IMPEACHMENT.

Tuesday the Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment proceeded to vote on the second article, and the result was the same as on the eleventh article, 35 for conviction, 19 for acquittal—one less than enough to convict; whereupon the Court adjourned *sine die.*

Unless Gen. BUTLER succeeds in gaining strength enough to carry new articles —of which there is no immediate probability—we presume this is the last of the impeachment business. In our judgment the Court did well to dispose of it now. A further postponement, without the very best of reasons, would have been contrary to the popular expectation and wish; for, in whatever light the question is viewed, a protraction of the struggle would have an unfavorable effect on business, and it is difficult to perceive how it would be materially different viewed from a political standpoint.

While we believe unqualifiedly that on every consideration relating to justice and the general welfare, ANDREW JOHNSON should have been pronounced guilty and removed, we are glad, since that could not be, that the country knows it. The people, no longer distracted alternately by expectation and disappointment, will themselves apply to the great evil which afflicts the country the remedy which is in their own hands. Nor is there any reason to apprehend defeat from treachery, or any of the corrupt appliances of the Whisky Ring or other combinations which support ANDREW JOHNSON.

MR. CHASE IN THE MIRE.

The movement to make Mr. CHASE the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, appears to be genuine. A meeting of leading Democrats was held in New York on Saturday, when it was agreed that a circular should be prepared, and be sent abroad in furtherance of the object. Since the Chicago Convention the Democracy appear to have realized that their situation is indeed desperate, and that necessarily desperate measures only will suffice. The frame of mind of the wayward boys, not one of whom could pray in a thunder storm, was not a touch to that into which the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX has thrown the unterrified. Nothing short could have turned them in favor of CHASE; and perhaps the strangest thing of all is that anybody should think of him, or that he should wish to be a candidate. Those who join in, confess at once that the party has no legitimate chance. What chance his nomination would create, is indeed difficult to discern.

It is said that the Chief Justice is head-over-heels in the movement, and has expressed the belief that however he runs—and run he will—success will await him. Never was a man more mistaken. That which in this business will arrest the attention of most men first, is the attitude which Mr. CHASE voluntarily occupies. It is one more worthy of a hot-house politician than a statesman, much less the head of the Judiciary branch of the Government, which should be perfectly pure. In huckstering for this nomination, he has forfeited the good opinion of his countrymen; and unless we greatly err in our opinion of the American people, no favoring circumstances could save him from utter defeat were he to come before them. The thinking masses of all parties would regard it as their duty to rebuke him and vindicate the country from the imputation to which such a course on his part would subject it. It is the first time a Chief Justice has chosen to get down in the mire. That there he is, is too true. All the people behold him with a sense of humiliation. He may be a very proper candidate for the Democracy, nevertheless.

THE OPENING CANVASS.

The spirit of toleration so conspicuous at Chicago, and which ran through the entire proceedings of the Convention, has not only been warmly approved by the immediate political constituents of the delegates, but has at the very opening fixed the tone of the canvass, and had the effect to incline thousands to our candidates who otherwise might have been driven to take an opposite course. It is true that the Convention was invited to pursue another course, but it marked out its own. For such a task the delegates were entirely competent, and its accomplishment was not at all difficult. The result shows that they knew well the minds of the Republican masses, and how to satisfy the popular demand.

Even thus early in the canvass, it is perfectly apparent to observers of the signs of the times, that a popular current is setting in for GRANT and COLFAX from a quarter which is at once in the highest degree honorable to them, and will be decisive of the result. The course of the Democratic party since the war has been such as to perpetuate the distrust—to use no stronger term—which its course throughout the struggle was so well calculated to engender. It has given no evidence that it can be trusted in the settlement of questions growing out of the rebellion. Thoughtful men, who are more intent on the general welfare than party success, can perceive in the course of the Democratic party nothing to induce them to give to it their confidence. The present struggle is absolutely a continuation of the contest commenced in 1860. Every motive relating to the general welfare and every dictate of prudence is against confiding the administration of our national affairs to the party through whose treachery the rebellion had an existence, which down to the very close of the terrible struggle aided the rebels in every way it could, and has not since repented of the crime.

The time has come for ending absolutely and wisely this contest; for securing harmony between the several branches of the government, under the lead of truly honest and patriotic men. We believe it to be entirely true that thousands of good men, not actually belonging to it, stand ready to declare, and do declare, that the Republican party, for presenting GRANT and COLFAX for President and Vice President, for what it has put into its declaration of principles and what it has not, deserves and will receive their support; while among Republicans as such nothing but enthusiasm prevails.

The people pant for repose, honesty in office and stability in the administration of public affairs. The sagacity and intelligence of a vast majority of our voting population have already caused them to recognize GRANT and COLFAX as candidates, and as men, who, viewed in any light, can be supported with a reasonable probability that with them these great objects will be secured and the general longing, so far as it is possible to do it, be satisfied.

We have a right to point to the character and antecedents of the Republican candidates. In the present instance they will stand the test. Like the platform on which they stand, they are sound, moderate and true. In office they will lead the party and shape the policy of the Administration. In all the land it would be difficult to select two other men fit for the positions, so worthy of the support and confidence of the American people as they. General GRANT's character is stronger than any party ever was. This comes from the absolute assurance which all classes derive from his character and acts, that with him at the head of affairs the flood of corruption will surely cease, and that, so far as it rests with him to determine, the Government will be administered for the good of the whole country.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Corrected List of the Members---Organization.

Alabama—James P. Stow, Montgomery.
Arkansas—B. F. Price, Little Rock.
California—George G. Gorham, San Francisco.
Connecticut—H. N. Starkweather, Norwich.
Dakota—Newton Edmunds, Yankton.
Delaware—Edward C. Bradford.
District of Columbia—Sayles E. Bowen, Washington.
Florida—S. B. Conover, Lake City.
Georgia—John H. Caldwell, Lagrange.
Idaho—J. C. Henly.
Illinois—J. R. Jones, Chicago.
Indiana—Cyrus M. Allen, Vincennes.
Iowa—Josiah T. Scott, Washington.
Kansas—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Kentucky—Allen A. Burton, Lancaster.
Louisiana—H. Southworth, New Orleans.
Maine—Louis Barker, Stetson.
Maryland—Charles C. Fulton, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Wm. Claflin, Boston.
Michigan—Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo.
Minnesota—Wm. Windom, St. Paul.
Mississippi—A. C. Fisk, Vicksburg.
Missouri—Benjamin Ed. Loan, St. Louis.
Montana—Lester S. Wilson, Bozeman City.
Nebraska—John M. Thayer, Omaha.
Nevada—Charles K. DeLong, Virginia City.
New Hampshire—William E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.
New Mexico—
New Jersey—James Gobsill, Jersey City.
New York—Horace Greeley, New York City.
North Carolina—Wm. Sloan.
Ohio—B. Cowen, Ballville.
Oregon—H. W. Corbett, Washington D. C.
Pennsylvania—W. E. Lessig, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—General L. B. Frieze, Providence.
South Carolina—H. Jenks, Charleston.
Tennessee—W. B. Stokes, Liberty.
Texas—A. J. Hamilton.
Vermont—Paran Stevens, Bennington.
Virginia—Franklin Stearns.
Washington Territory—
West Virginia—S. D. Kerns, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin—David Atwood, Madison.

At a meeting of the Committee held in Chicago on Friday morning, an organization was effected as follows:

HON. WM. CLAFLIN, Chairman.
WM. CHANDLER, Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
(Headquarters at New York City.)
Wm. Claflin, Chairman.
Horace Greeley, New York.
Marsh Giddings, Wm. H. Kemble.
R. B. Lowell, H. H. Bowen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE WEST.
(Headquarters at Chicago.)
E. B. Taylor. Cyrus M. Allen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE SOUTH.
(Headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.)
M. H. Southworth.
John H. Caldwell. B. F. Rice.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.
(Headquarters at San Francisco.)
Geo. C. Gorham, Chas. E. De Long.

The Corn Crop.

Taking the country as a whole, the corn crop never was so backward as now. The cold weather, and the long continued rains, clouds and mists, rendered it impossible for the farmer to get his ground ready at the usual season. Those who availed themselves of the few favorable days intervening, and planted their corn, did so under very disadvantageous circumstances, and may gain little or nothing thereby. No farmer in this region cares to run the risk of planting corn later than the 30th of May, but this season they have generally been compelled to disregard the rule. The few warm, clear days, with which we have lately been favored, have been actively devoted to this work, and we have good reason to hope that a fair crop will be realized. We speak more particularly with reference to the crop in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. In nearly all the Southern States the corn was planted in season, and also in parts of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. With these exceptions, however, the crop is exceedingly backward, throughout the entire corn growing belt, from the Atlantic to the western line of Illinois. The warm sunshine, however, which now prevails, is making a vast change, and thousands of acres are hourly receiving the seed which will, let us hope, produce the abundant harvest. Let no one doubt the promised "seed time and harvest," but drop the golden grain, relying upon Providence for the ripened ear. The seed-time has been long delayed, but the harvest may yet prove abundant. The prospects for other cereals were never more encouraging; and, while there have been just grounds for the grave apprehensions felt for the corn crop, the indications now are that the danger has passed.

ONE-FOURTH of the convention which framed the Florida Constitution are negroes. There is one provision in the instrument which has been overlooked by the press, and which is worthy of attention from its inherent justice and enlightenment. After 1880 it requires that the legislature shall pass laws requiring educational qualifications in all persons voting for the first time after that date. This is decidedly an improvement upon the new constitution recently prepared at Albany for the State of New York. While it would be obviously unfair to impose an educational test upon those, white as well as black, who in the Southern States have had no opportunity of acquiring an education, it is eminently fitting that a date should be fixed after which those who remain in wilful ignorance shall be excluded from the franchise.

Gov. Geary's Opinion of General Grant.

The Union League of Philadelphia, on Friday evening, held their first of a series of weekly meetings, to be continued during the campaign. They were addressed by Gov. Geary. He said that the ticket adopted at Chicago had not been excelled since the days of Washington, but he urged upon his fellow citizens the necessity of vigorous work during the campaign, as the party has a wily foe to contend with. Of General Grant he said:

General Grant has been placed on the ticket for the highest position known to the American people, and he is well deserving of it. It has been my province to know him for twenty-one years. We were both young men together in the Mexican war. He was the same enduring hero then as he proved himself to be in the late rebellion. I knew him when a Second Lieutenant, when Molino del Rey proved that there was more stuff in him than apparent upon the surface. He was brevetted as a Brigadier, and there for gallantry. He left some time afterward for home, but not before he had been made a Captain. We, as Pennsylvanians, have something to say of him. His father was from old Westmoreland county, the place of my own nativity. I have often stood on the ground where he was born. I know Grant well. It was my good fortune to serve under him in the war just closed. I first served at Wauhatchie. I first saw then the power of his mind as a military man. [Applause.] He first directed the assault upon Lookout Mountain. He turned the cannon upon Missionary Ridge and on Chickamauga, and obtained the victories at Taylor's Ridge and Ringgold. I want to show you what I know of the man that he may be acceptable to you. I knew him well; I have dined with him, and I never saw anything strong upon his table. I never knew him to touch a drink of any kind. I believe there is no man who has been more ungenerously treated on that subject during the last few months than Grant.

"On a certain occasion, when dining with Grant at Chattanooga, after the cloth had been removed he called for his mess, which he spread before me and said: 'Sir, you and your division have been instrumental in obtaining the victories around this city. The plan for the next campaign is already formed, and it is proper that you should know it. I intend to concentrate my troops around this place and pour them on Atlanta, while a strong attack is made on Richmond. After Atlanta is taken a line will be taken for the sea-shore, ending either at Charleston or Savannah; and having thus made our point, we will enter the Carolinas and attack Richmond.' This was in 1863, and no doubt the taking of Atlanta was taken. Justice should be done, and I tell you so you will know who it was that planned the march to the sea, and bisected the Confederacy and brought the rebellion to a termination."

Eating When Exhausted.

When the strength or nerve-power is already worn out or used up, the digestion of food only makes a fresh demand upon it, and if it be unable to meet the demand the food is only a burden to it, producing nausea. Our bodies have been compared to steam engines, the food being the fuel, and the steam produced the nerve-power. The analogy holds good to a certain extent. But when the steam is low because the fire is low, you pile in too fast a quantity of coal, you put out your fire, and if you have depended upon steam power to fan your fires, that is also extinguished. Beyond this the comparison fails. But you can draw from the comparison a useful lesson, and one that many families have been compelled to learn by the bitter consequences of this overloading are dangerous, and sometimes fatal. No cause of cholera is more common than eating freely when exhausted. The rule should be to rest for a time, and take some simple refreshment, a cup or a part of a cup of tea, a little broth or even a piece of bread, any thing simple and in small amount, just to stimulate the stomach slightly, and begin to restore its power. After rest, a moderate quantity will be refreshing. Never eat a meal when you are exhausted. Take first a small quantity of any thing simple, which may be handy, and rest. Then, after a while, proper food will be a blessing, not a burden. The fires will burn; the steam will be up, and you can go on your way safely. It is not amiss in this connection to say, that children would avoid many a feverish night, and many an attack of disease, if mothers would follow this rule.—*Observer.*

TRADE OF PITTSBURGH IN OIL AND LIQUORS.

Amount of Petroleum Refined, Exported, &c., During past Four Months.—Amount of Fermented Liquor and Distilled Spirits Manufactured and Sold.

No business in the history of the city of Pittsburgh has been so rapid in its growth as the Petroleum trade. Previous to 1863, the business was very insignificant, and the capital invested was quite small. There are now in and about Pittsburgh some sixty refineries, with a capacity to refine oil to the amount of 27,000 barrels per week, or 1,403,000 barrels per year—equal to 63,000,000 gallons per year—or nearly as much (within 2,000,000 gallons) as the export of the past year.

From official sources we have compiled the following tables in regard to oil, fermented liquors and distilled spirits, in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, for the past four months. For these valuable figures we are indebted to Henry Ferd Weaver, the chief clerk to the Assessor of the Twenty-second District, whose books are kept in such complete order, that but a few moments are required to get up complete statistics on any branch of business. To John G. Curtis, Esq., chief clerk for D. E. Nevin, Esq., Assessor in the Twenty-third District, whose books are kept in equally admirable order, we are indebted for the statistics of that district.

The following tables show the amount of refined oil and benzine, in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts for the quarter ending March 31st, 1868, and for the month of April:

Twenty-second District---Refined Oil.

Month.	Bonded, gals.	Free, gals.	Total, gals.	Total prod'n gals.
January	754,836½	96,259½	851,096	859,346
February	725,384½	74,742	800,126½	975,944
March	155,880	781	156,661	1,026,649½
For Qu'r	410,320	1,905½	412,294½	2,888,170
April	16,781	906	17,687	1,400,704½
Total	427,110	2,871½	429,981½	4,288,874½

Twenty-third District---Refined Oil.

Month.	Bonded, gals.	Free, gals.	Total gals.	Total prod'n gals.
January	98,984	26,965½	125,949½	119,469¾
February	133,687	22,957	156,644	146,614
March	184,041½	12,198	196,239½	160,239½
For the quarter	396,689½	55,621½	452,321	426,323
April	299,246½	14,499½	313,746	322,492
Total	679,936	70,121	750,067	748,815

Benzine.

From the above tables the following figures show the total production of both Districts for the four months named, to date:

Month.	Refined Oil. Bonded Gals.	Refined Oil. Free Gals.	Benzine. Total Gals.	Total Gals.
Twenty-Second Dis.	3,427,110	429,981½	4,288,874½	4,288,874½
Twenty-Third Dis.	750,067	66,883	816,940	816,940
Total	4,618,950	496,864½	5,115,814½	5,115,814½

Production for the Same Period of 1867.

Month.	22d Dist. Total Gals.	23d Dist. Total Gals.	Total Production.
January	778,336½	436,561	1,214,897½
February	486,872½	221,062½	707,935
March	708,862½	824,47	1,322,849½
April	1,610,884½	704,606	2,315,491½
Total	3,674,956½	1,886,217	5,561,173½

Shipments East.

To Charles Barr, Esq., General Freight Agent's Office, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, we are under obligations for the foregoing report of the number of barrels of oil forwarded over the above named railroad during the months of January, February, March and April 1868, and for the same period of 1867.

1868.

MOS.	From Pittsburgh. Refined.	From Pittsburgh. Crude.	From Pittsburgh. Total.	From Allegheny Junction. Refined.	From Allegheny Junction. Crude.	From Allegheny Junction. Total.	Total Refined Oil Shipped East.	Total Crude Oil Shipped East.	Total Refined and Crude Oil Shipped East.
Jan	2,710	347	3,057	18,092	717	18,809	20,802	1,064	21,866
Feb	1,008	434	1,442	19,076	50	19,126	20,084	484	20,568
March	5,074	1,245	6,319	25,473	1,419	26,892	30,547	2,664	33,211
April	5,049	1,226	7,175	32,038	1,160	33,198	37,087	2,386	39,473
Total	13,641	3,348	16,989	91,478	1,927	93,405	110,320	6,598	116,918

1867.

Months.	From Pittsb'g. Refined.	From Pittsb'g. Crude.	From Pittsb'g. Total.	From Allegh'y Junction. Refined.	From Allegh'y Junction. Crude.	From Allegh'y Junction. Total.	Total Refined Oil Shipped East.	Total Crude Oil Shipped East.	Total Refined and Crude Oil Shipped East.
January	6,841	2,300	9,141	18,396	790	19,186	26,221	3,090	29,311
February	4,231	1,824	6,055	17,842	1,080	18,922	22,073	2,904	24,977
March	5,172	2,824	7,996	23,736	302	24,038	21,044	3,126	24,170
April	13,17	3,220	18,392	42,432	305	42,737	55,607	3,525	59,132
Total	29,552	9,960	39,513	96,234	1,602	97,945	137,495	12,645	150,140

Fermented Liquors.

The following table exhibits the amount of fermented liquors returned during the quarter ending March 31, 1868:

MOS.	22d District. Manufactured in the District.	22d District. Stock on hand.	23d District. Manufactured in the District.	23d District. Stock on hand.	Total. Manufactured in the District.	Total. Stock on hand.
Jan.	10,722½	6,044	6,638½	3,274½	17,361½	9,318½
Feb.	10,73½	6,053½	6,276½	2,460	17,009½	8,513½
Mch.	10,112½	7,769½	4,068½	2,680	14,180½	10,449½
Total	31,568½	19,867½	17,983½	7,414½	49,551½	27,881½

Twenty-second District---Distilled Spirits.

Aggregate statement of the Bonded account of Distilled Spirits in the Twenty-second District for the following months of 1868:

Month.	Bonded, gals.	Free, gals.	Total, gals.	Total prod'n gals.
January	98,984	26,965½	125,949½	119,469¾
February	133,687	22,957	156,644	146,614
March	184,041½	12,198	196,239½	160,239½
For the quarter	396,689½	55,621½	452,321	426,323
April	299,246½	14,499½	313,746	322,492
Total	62,057	4,826	66,883	816,940

Twenty-third District---Distilled Spirits.

Amount of spirits distilled, placed in bond, and sold in the Twenty third District from January 1, 1868, to April 30, 1868 inclusive:

Month.	Spirits distilled.	Placed in bond.	Sold from bond.	Tax paid on spirits sold.
January	28,766 62		401 56	
February	19,252 84		194 16	
March	19,237 93		249 56	
	68,257 39		845 28	
April	18,127 83		253 80	
Total	86,386 85		1,087 08	

The Twenty-Fourth Congressional District.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the COMMERCIAL is most extensively circulated among the voters of the Twenty-Fourth Congressional District, it perhaps is the best medium through which to present the interests of the party there. So far as Greene county is concerned, she presents for the coming man the name of Capt. J. Benton Donley, as her choice for the Congressional canvass, and a real effort has been, and still is being made by the minority to defeat the choice of the County Convention, it is but proper that we should be presented aright before the District. His nomination was made in good faith. A choice of four names was given, and out of forty-two delegates, J. B. Donley received twenty-three on second ballot, seven not voting. Hence he was made the choice of the convention. Now doubtless the other candidates and their friends feel sore over the defeat, yet when was there one who did not? Never has Greene county had so full a convention of properly elected delegates, nor were they ever more determined to contend for their rights in the Congressional nomination. The efforts that are being made to injure Mr. Donley by asserting that he is forming a coalition with Hon. G. V. Lawrence, are entirely erroneous.

We present to the District a sound thorough going radical Republican. A soldier, true to his country; a total abstinence Temperance man; a man of no doubtful morality, and one at whom even his political enemies dare not point the finger of scorn, or utter the calumnious pen, although treacherous friends, through petty spite, have supplied their place, by evil imaginings, which would be beneath the dignity of an honorable political opponent.

The question now puts itself to us in this form: Shall we, who have had to "beard the Democratic lion in his own den," and fight them in the interest of the Twenty-fourth District, continue so to do, unless we can at least *vote in a general*, receive the assistance of the District to show that there are still *some men* left in Greene County?

We have been faithful; to all the requirements of the District heretofore. If the same fealty is still expected, our interests must be considered as well as others, and the same support given to us, that we have given to others in time past. If such is to be the case, we can enter upon the contest in good spirit, but if we have to fight both friend and foe, the contest will not only be very discouraging, but very doubtful. This will be found to be the general feeling in Greene County. We ask to be considered favorably among the list of candidates.

G. W. D.

CARMICHAELS, May 28, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The President Acquitted.

THE VOTE ON TWO ARTICLES.

Guilty, 35; Not Guilty, 19.

Court Adjourned Without Day.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

FIRST DISPATCH.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868—11:45 A. M.

The Senate caucus has agreed to postpone the vote on the impeachment articles for four weeks.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868—12:40 P. M.

The Senate has refused to take a vote on the articles by 26 to 28, Senator Ross voting no.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868—1 P. M.

On the second vote to adjourn to June 23d, it stood 27 to 27, and a motion was passed to vote on the second article.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.

The vote on the second article resulted guilty, 35; not guilty, 19. Same vote as on eleventh article.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1868.

After voting on the third article, the court, on motion of Senator Williams, of Oregon, adjourned *sine die.* Third vote same as on second article—35 to 79.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1868.

Impeachment Ended.

The impeachment proceeding begun in the House of Representatives on Saturday, 22d of February, is at end. The President is acquitted of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the Court stands adjourned without date. What may come of the investigation now going on in the room of the managers no one can tell, but the nine articles presented on the second of March and the two more brought in on the third have been defeated. Everybody knew from the beginning that the Democrats would all vote against everything, and the responsibility for defeat therefore lies with the seven Republicans who voted for acquittal, viz: Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle. The President's position of Anthony, Cole, Frelinghuysen and Sprague had been ascertained, and it was certain that they would vote to support the first three articles. Messrs. Ross and Willey were the only doubtful Senators. The latter had said he was for the first article, but declined to commit himself as to the second. Mr. Ross had repeatedly declared he would sustain articles one, two and three. That was twelve or fifteen days ago, when he also declared he would vote for the eleventh and since then he had voted against the eleventh, and the President's friends confidently declared he would go against the second and third. There were various rumors, based on interviews with General Butler, and of a letter written home to his constituents, coupled with hints from leading impeachment men and a report of recent conversations with him. Some of the more sanguine members of the House asserted that he was all right, and telegrams announcing in most positive terms that impeachment would be carried were sent from here to Chicago. It was evident that Ross held the balance of power, but how he would throw that in the case to-day the outside public could only hope or fear.

It happened therefore that things were in a good deal of uncertainty this morning. The question on which he asked would you could vote be taken to-day, and how did Ross and Willey stand? Because of this doubt, or for some other cause, people did not go to the Capital as early as usual. Half an hour before the Senate met, the galleries were no more than one-fourth filled, and even when the Chief Justice took his seat at least one-quarter of the benches were empty. The scene was not unlike similar to those on the day when the Eleventh Article was put to vote. There were policemen at each door of the entrance, at the foot of every stairway and in all the aisles of the galleries with small batons. The ushers, doorkeepers and ticket takers. There were two great tables for the managers and counsel in front of the clerk's desk and closely set rows of benches bottomed chairs in the senators' desks, for the members of the House. The rules of the Senate were not construed quite so literally as on some previous occasions, but it was useless to ask for favors, and so once more the scene was thronged in the capitol without the white card of admission.

The Senate Chamber was quiet enough till just before noon, for most of the Radical Senators were in caucus in the Vice President's room. Mr. Dixon appeared early and inquired nervously of several persons if Mr. Bayard, who was out of the city for a week, had yet returned. Mr. Wilson also came in early and quietly left after an hour in his seat. Mr. Edmunds dropped in after a while, and was at once surrounded with a group of correspondents, asking him if he knew what the caucus was doing. Edmunds had been in the caucus, but was resting in his committee room. Mr. Howard had also arrived, and was in consultation with his brother Radicals. Mr. Ross sauntered into the hall and began looking over his mail, evidently finding therein several newspaper slips that in some way gave him amusement. Mr. Saulsbury was reported to one of his Democratic associates, by a page, as about the capitol and in a perfectly sober condition.

The caucus was in session nearly an hour, twenty-six Senators being present. Among the absentees were Conkling, Edmunds, Morrill, of Vt., Morton and Willey. It was said that the seven Republicans who voted against conviction. It was conceded by the majority of the speakers that neither of the remaining articles could be carried; that Willey was doubtful and Ross sure of voting for two more. However, yet allowed themselves to indulge the hope that Ross might vote for the second article, and that it might be sustained if Wade voted. The sentiment of over twenty members was decidedly for postponement, while Ferry and one or two more thought the matter had better be disposed of at once. It was argued in favor of further delay that something seemed due to the House, which had given so much time to the impeachment, and the impression was widely prevalent everywhere that another postponement would be carried.

The question of the vote on the remaining articles, if taken to-day, was also in doubt. Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Trumbull and Van Winkle had printed their opinions, and it was therefore known that they would vote as heretofore. Messrs. Ross and Sprague had been ascertained, and it was certain that they would vote to support the first three articles. Messrs. Ross and Willey were the only doubtful members

Weekly Commercial.

JOURNALISM.

Its Responsibilities, Needs Attractions and Future Growth.

[Address of David W. Judd, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, at the New York Alpha Delta Phi Banquet.]

Acting in a two-fold capacity, a free press not only speaks for the people, but schools them how to speak. It is the vehicle of public sentiment, and at the same time gives tone and direction to that sentiment.

Between a free people and its free press there must necessarily be a close bond of sympathy. The latter relies upon the former for support and the former relies upon the latter for mental pabulum. The one reflects the other. Hence it is that the character of the ore to a great extent determines the character of the other. Hence it is that we may very accurately gauge the mental, moral, and social standing of a nation by the tone of its journals, or as accurately determine from an examination of this standard what kind of newspapers are in vogue.

SOCIETY RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRAVED JOURNALISM.

Viewing the subject from this standpoint society cannot avoid the responsibility for the existence of a corrupt and demoralizing press, if such there be. If there are depraved sheets here in this metropolis and elsewhere, it is because there are depraved people here and elsewhere to support them. They may pander to and stimulate this depravity, but they are originally the fruits of it existence, the voice of the people among whom they have circulation. They may gild vice and immorality, and fan the passions into unbridled shameless license, but there must be a condition of society favorable to such a result before it is brought about.

Thus much to demonstrate that the people must not hold journalism accountable for those who misrepresent it, but must look among themselves for the secret of their existence. Perhaps they serve a purpose in revealing the sores and ulcers of the body politic, and pointing the way for the moralists' and reformers' lance.

Neither does the fact that the people and their press may be regarded as typical of each other absolve the journalist from vast individual responsibility. It is his province to elevate the tone of both, and he cannot take refuge for shortcomings behind the plea that he is fully up to the public standard.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER SHOULD BE.

In arguing what a newspaper should be, a leading magazine writer recently asserted that "it should have no opinions of its own, should pay no heed to consistency, and never be influenced by the fear lest the views expressed in it to day are not those of last week, or may not be those of the week to come." Were such theories to prevail, the journalist would continue to be a mere machine, to chronicle the every day events of life, and nothing more.

He has, however, a higher mission; a much greater responsibility devolves upon him. He holds a position far above that of any of his fellow mortals for educating, controlling, and directing public sentiment into proper channels. It is his prerogative, aye duty, not to keep strong with, but to lead this public sentiment, to rightly perform the task allotted him by doing all in his power to rightly mold the views and opinions of his readers.

It is for him to be candid, straight forward, fearless, and being such he will at all times be consistent. It is for him to have honest convictions and opinions of his own, and to give expression to them without fear or favor. If he fails to do this, he fails short of his duty, and is an almost useless laborer in the journalistic field.

If, instead of being straightforward and fearless, he is cringing and sycophantic, if for honest convictions and opinions he substitutes appeals to passion and partisan harangues; if, in place of being pure, the course of his pen can be traced by impurities; if, instead of keeping the public weal in vew, he sacrifices his manhood in the pursuit of low party or personal aims, he is not merely a useless laborer, but one whose broadcast influence is deleterious, journalistic field, and stand out as so many proofs of his wickedness.

Journalism may at present be said to be in its infancy. For ages the pulpit, bar and medicine have ranked as learned professions.

Only a few hundred years, however, have elapsed since aristocratic Venice gave birth to the first newspapers, which forthwith elicited a threatening bull from the Pope. At present a free, unrestricted press exists in but very few countries, and journalism yet ranks in many enlightened nations as a vocation rather than a learned profession.

In England, even free and enlightened England, the press has not been untrammeled until recently. Though the Commons claimed to have removed every restraint in 1694, Hume was obliged to hasten to its defense, and to declare in thunder tones that the liberty of Britain was gone forever if the efforts to shackle her press were not abandoned.

To day the newspaper censor exercises the same arbitrary power in France that he once possessed in monarchical Spain, Austria, Italy, or the bleeding Netherlands, and the Girardins writhe under the weight of accumulated fines.

Renaudet, a French physician, found that the gossip communicated by him from one to another of his patients, cheered and ameliorated their condition, and he accordingly conceived and carried out the idea of printing a daily bulletin, to circulate among and amuse the sick and infirm. This was the origin of newspapers in France. To-day, Napoleon permits the journalists of his realm to print only just as much as will amuse and divert his subjects, while he steals away their liberties. The incubus of Government censorship has ever repressed and kept down European journalism.

Not till within a few years has the American press accupied an independent position. Formerly politicians owned the newspapers and made them subservient to their own purposes and elevation, or they were tied down to, and hampered by, parties from which they drew support as paid party organs. The absence of the telegraph, which now simultaneously flashes intelligence all over the country, gave a monopoly to metropolitain journals, and the provincial press languished and led a precarious existence.

A NEW ERA DAWNING.

A new era is now dawning, however, and American journalism is taking long and frequent "jumps forward." From a vocation it is becoming recognized as a learned profession. The journalist is coming to have a right perception of his office, and from being a news medium becomes a public educator. The editor and the politician are changing places and the former now "owns" and controls the latter. Every city and town is establishing its first-class newspaper, and every fireside now requires its accustomed daily mental food. The "Keyhole Listeners" are disappearing before the advance of an elevated, refined and progressive press, and the Colonel Divers are giving place to gentlemen.

As the people develop intellectually, a higher standard of journalism is being attained, which will ultimately exclude all the adventurers who have hitherto resorted to the quill, not from any noble aspirations, but to attain mercenary ends.

AN INVITING FIELD.

American journalism now presents a most inviting field of labor, and what is required is, for your educated young men who have hitherto held back, to come forward and occupy it.

For immediate pecuniary reward, they may, perhaps, not hope. A garret domicile and a frugal meal may for some time be the lot of him who would carve his name to distinction with the pen. He cannot hope to be ensconced at once in a literary villa, like the young Pliny, or indulge, along with Voltaire, in tinted manuscript, or with Pycho Brahe, have a magnificent island home all to himself. Rather will it be his fortune to struggle at first with poverty, as did Cervantes and Dryden, and like Ariosto, construct a palace out of his own composition.

But there will come with the choice of the pen the knowledge and satisfaction that the wields an influence such as can be attained in no other profession. In glancing his eye at the overcrowded vestibules of his church, the Plymouth pulpiteer, a few years since, expressed the hope that he might one day preach in a central edifice in New York, from which powerful speaking tubes would be communicated to buildings in all the adjacent cities, and thereby enable him to address several congregations at the same time.

No artificial appliances beyond the postal routes are required by the journalist to indefinitely multiply his congregations. He can daily speak to hundreds and thousands of audiences without abandoning his chair, and lead captive a willing public.

The writer who declared that one year's absolute control of a press in working harmony with the people would exert more influence on social or political change among the latter, may have entertained a somewhat rosy view of the journalist's power; yet it can hardly limit the influence which the latter exercises over a sympathizing reader.

Experience has shown the falsity of Addison's assertion that literature and politics could not be successfully combined in journalism, and the young man of to day can gratify his taste for letters or for politics, or for both, by mounting the editorial tripod.

During the thirty-six years of its existence, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity has supplied many efficient laborers to the journalistic field. A call is now made upon it for a larger number than ever before. When our junior brothers, together with other honored and learned organizations, respond freely to this demand, then will our press be wholly true to truth, to virtue and to freedom, and, none other than the "Voice of God."

A LETTER from Cheyenne, Dacotah Territory, gives the following brief, yet sufficiently explicit description of what is known as the "Dead Land:" "In a space running, say on an average of 100 miles wide, there is a plain or valley, where no vegetation grows, and no water runs save one or two streams so impregnated with alkali that either man or beast will die if so foolish as to attempt to slake their thirst in it. It is supposed to have been wasted by powerful volcanic action. It is full of petrified animals, turtles of every size; serpents of great length, shells are found petrified which vie in colors with those found on the Sandwich Islands. Shafts of sandstone many feet high, and boulders, supported by a narrow pedestal, are among the wonders which greet the eye upon the entrance to this wonderful section, never explored, and but once crossed in safety, and that many years ago, by General Sully, who started with a few soldiers, carrying hardly enough water in their small vessels for man and beast. They lost a large portion of their horses. The Indians even do not penetrate it, except for a little way when hard pushed by their enemy."

THERE is an individual in Detroit who proposes to sail over the falls of Niagara in an India rubber life-boat. The shape of the boat, and the peculiar mode of its construction so as to make the operation a safe one, are fully described. Thirty thousand dollars is the price at which a man risks his life in this foolhardy experiment that can result in no good even if successful. If there is any law against suicide on either side of the Niagara, surely this is a case that ought to be looked after.

PARAGRAPHS.

—A celebrated lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married lady who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

—A reader writes that he takes no stock in the "new woman's Club." He says the "old woman's club" is enough for him, and frequently too much.

—Stout Cook (with conscious blushes)—As to the perliceman and no followers allowed, mum, you might recollect as you've been single yourself; and a girl as is tolerably showy in figger can't well 'elp em coming about.

—A young widow who had married an old man, was forever speaking of "my first husband." The second husband at first gently remonstrated. "I guess," said the wife, pouting, "you'll want me to remember you when you're dead and gone."

—Why are good husbands like dough? Because women need them.

—Be temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

—Marshal McMahon is credited with having said, *apropos* of the famine in Algeria: "Well, we needn't fear any insurrection there in the next twenty years."

—A swain named Wise, having married a damsel named Martha Cheevis, the village poet celebrated the event in the following:

"At length she seized the proffered prize
A Wise, indeed, was he;
For matrimony made her Wise;
Before she was Miss Cheevis."

Our Little Newsboy.

Hurrying to catch a certain car, at a certain corner, late one stormy nsght, I was suddenly arrested by the sight of a queer-looking bundle lying in a door-way.

"Bless my heart, it's a child! O John! I'm afraid he's frozen!" I exclaimed to my brother, as we both bent over the bundle.

"Such a little fellow as he was, in the big, ragged coat; such a tired, baby face, under the fuzzy cap; such a purple, little hand, still holding fast a few papers; such a pathetic sight altogether, was the boy, lying on the stone step, with the snow drifting over him,—that it was impossible to go by.

"He is asleep; but he will freze, if left so, long. Here, wake up, my boy; and go home, as fast as you can," cried John, with a gentle shake, and a very gentle voice; for the memory of a dear little lad, safely tucked up at home, made him fatherly-kind to the small vagabond.

The boy stirred, as he touched him, but only mumbled up, and, before he was half awake, began his usual cry with an eye to business:

"Paper, sir!" "Herald?" —"Transkipt?"

"Last—a great gale!" gasped up the "last edition," and he stood blinking at us like a very chilly young owl.

"I'll buy 'em all, if you'll go home, my little chap; its high time you were abed," said John, whisking the damp papers into one pocket, and his purse out of another, as he spoke.

"All of 'em!—why there's six!" croaked the boy, for he was as hoarse as a raven.

"Never mind, I can kindle a fire with 'em. Put that in your pocket; and trot home, my man, as fast as possible."

"Where do you live?" I asked picking up the fifty cents that fell from the little fingers, too benumbed to hold it.

"Mills Court; out of Hanover. Cold, ain't it?" said the boy, blowing on his purple hands, and hopping feebly, from one leg to the other to take the stiffness out.

"He can't go all that way in this storm,—such a mite, and so used up with cold and sleep,—John."

"Of course, he can't; we'll put him in a car," began John; when the boy wheezed out—

"No; I've got ter wait for Sam. He'll be along, as soon's the 'last' is done. He said he would, and when I told the story to Rosyface, next day, his interest quite reconciled me to the sniffs and sneezes of a bad cold.

"If I saw that poor little boy, Aunt Weedly I've him him!" said Freddy, with a word, of pity in his beautiful child's eyes.

And believing that others also would be kind to little Jack, and such as he, I tell the story.

When busy fathers hurry home at night, I hope they'll bring their pennies to the smaller boys, who get "shoved back;" the feeble ones, who grow hoarse, and can't "sing out;" the shabby ones, who evidently have only forgetfulness to care for them; and the hungry-looking ones, who don't get what is "filling." For love of the little sons and daughters safe at home, say a kind word, buy a paper, even if you don't want it; and never pass by, leaving them to sleep forgotten in the snow, or the midnight, with no pillow but a stone, no coverlid but the pitiless snow, and not even a tender hearted robin to drop leaves over them.—*Merry's Museum.*

Scarlet Fever.

It is not very safe to rely much upon newspaper opinions on medical or legal subjects. But here are some remarks on scarlet fever, which we find in a recent number of the London *Times*, communicated by "A Fellow of the College of Physicians," which seem to be sensible and timely:

It is a notorious fact that scarlet fever prevails extensively throughout the country. We hear of it and we meet with it everywhere,—in public schools and in private houses, in the cottage of the poor, in the parsonage and in the palace. The wide prevalence of this formidable disease is due to a variety of causes, but there are some to which I desire to direct particular attention. In the first place it frequently happens that persons who are recovering from the scarlet fever in the sick room carry into while they are throwing off poisonous exhalations from their bodies, and, therefore, while they are still a source of danger to all who come near them, or who follow them as travelers in the same vehicles. In this way it consstantly happens that railways carriages, omnibuses, cabs, and other public conveyance become infected by the subtle poison, which may be a source of danger and of death for an indefinite period.

Shortly after the reassembling of a great school it frequently happens that scarlet fever makes its appearance. Why is this? Perhaps 500 boys come together from various and distant parts of the country. In the course of their journey there is a high degree of probability that some of them will travel in an infected carriage and that one or more of them will contract the fever while on the road, and bring it on through the school. Thus the railways continually scatter scarlet fever over the country, as they recently conveyed the cattle plague.

Another of danger is this:—A convalescent from scarlet fever is thought to require change of air, and while his skin is still peeling and thus throwing off the fever poison, he travels by rail, infecting the carriages and his fellow-passengers on the way, and goes into a lodging by the seaside, from mere heedlessness or from a worse motive the subject of scarlet fever is never mentioned. The unsuspecting landlady lodger her dangerous guest; the bedding and the furniture become infected, and the next occupant of the lodgings, coming to them probably for health, takes the fever.

The germs of the disease will remain active in blankets, carpets and curtains for many months. In last year's epidemic the coroner relates a case in which some new blankets, having been infected by scarlet fever, were put away uncleansed in a wardrobe. Fourteen months afterward the mistress of the house had these blankets taken out and put upon her own bed; in a few days she took the fever and died.

If care were taken to cleanse thoroughly and disinfect all articles of clothing, bedding and furniture, and if all persons, acting upon the golden rule of loving their neighbors as themselves, would abstain from traveling by public conveyances, or entering hotels and lodging houses while there is reason to believe that the germs of the disease are still clinging to them, we should hear much less than we now do of the sorrow and suffering occasioned by this formidable scourge.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1868.

The spring trade has not been as prosperous in Pittsburgh as was anticipated. Complaints are common in nearly every branch of trade of the unhealthy condition of business. Not that there is any extreme depression, or that capital is generally without profit, still the expectations of an active business have not been fully realized. There is valid reason for a certain amount of complaining. Capital is not yielding the average return; enterprise is timid and discouraged; capitalists shun the risks of trade and production, and prefer letting their means rest in the public funds to actively employing them in business. The retail trade appears to be overdone, and goods are accumulating in the hands of shop-keepers, with consequent loss. Manufacturers, in many instances, complain that they cannot distribute their products at prices proportionate to the cost of labor and material duties, although relieved of the oppressive internal duties. In fact, the agricultural interest alone appears to be prosperous. The high prices of grain, animals and animal products are just now causing farming operations to be unusually prosperous; but at the expense of the rest of the community, who have to take these products at such high prices. This condition of things is due very largely to the many derangements, social, commercial and financial, growing out of the war. For all these derangements, time will work out an ultimate remedy; but, for the immediate future, it would be to hope without reason to expect our former average prosperity.

—Money is still accummulating in the east, and is in abundance on call loans at from 4 to 5 per annum. Our local market is growing easier, and loanable funds are in better supply, but not at rates at all proportionate to what is asked elsewhere.

The fluctuations in gold to-day were more marked. It opened at 140¼, fell to 139¾, and ranged at 139¾, 139⅞, and closing at 139¾. Nearly two millions of specie were shipped to Europe to-day.

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—The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Exchange:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s '81 c'p.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115	115	114⅞	
U. S. 5-20 c. '62	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	106¾	
U. S. 5-20 c. '64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	104⅝	104⅝	103¾	
U. S. 5-20 c. '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	104⅝	104⅝	103¾	
U. S. 5-20 c. '65, new	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	
U. S. 5-20 c. '67	111⅛	111⅛	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
U. S. 5-20 c. '68	111⅛	111⅛	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
U. S. 7-30, June	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
U. S. 7-30, July	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
N. Y. Central	132¾	131½	130⅜	129⅝	129⅛	128⅝	
Erie	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69	68⅝	
Hudson River	147	146	145¾	145	144¾	144	
Reading	95⅝	94⅝	94⅝	93⅝	93	92⅝	
Mich. Central	118	118	117⅝	117⅛	116⅝	116⅛	
Ill. Central	148	147⅝	147⅛	146⅞	146⅝	146⅜	
Pittsburgh	89⅝	88⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	86⅛	
Northwest'n	68	68	67⅞	68	66⅞	67¾	
Northwes'n pref.	79¾	79¾	79	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Fort Wayne	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	
Rock Island	96⅛	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛	94⅝	
Ft. Wayne	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Gold	139¾	140					

—For express stocks the quotations compare as follows:

	May 26.	25.	23.	22.	21.	20.
Adams	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	56¾	56¾
American	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
United States	57½	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	56
Wells, Farg'o & Co	24¾	24¾	24¾	24	24	24
Merchts' Un. Ex.	38¾	38¾	38	38	37¾	37¾
Western Union	38¾	38¾	38	38¾	37	37¾

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868.

The opinion of well-informed merchants is that the bottom has been reached, and that all values now prevailing can be held firmly, as there is no danger of a further decline for months. Prices are common in nearly every branch of trade of the unhealthy condition of business. Not that there is any extreme depression, or that capital is generally without profit, still the expectations of an active business have not been fully realized. There is valid reason for a certain amount of complaining. Capital is not yielding the average return; enterprise is timid and discouraged; capitalists shun the risks of trade and production, and prefer letting their means rest in the public funds to actively employing them in business. The retail trade appears to be overdone, and goods are accumulating in the hands of shop-keepers, with consequent loss. Manufacturers, in many instances, complain that they cannot distribute their products at prices proportionate to the cost of labor and material duties, although relieved of the oppressive internal duties. In fact, the agricultural interest alone appears to be prosperous. The high prices of grain, animals and animal products are just now causing farming operations to be unusually prosperous; but at the expense of the rest of the community, who have to take these products at such high prices. This condition of things is due very largely to the many derangements, social, commercial and financial, growing out of the war. For all these derangements, time will work out an ultimate remedy; but, for the immediate future, it would be to hope without reason to expect our former average prosperity.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 28, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market was devoid of activity. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate; buyers refuse to take hold unless concessions are made. Dispatches from the east report a lull in the market, dull and buyers holding off. The quotations were altogether nominal as follows: Philadelphia, prime light straw to white, 29c; standard white, 30c; crude, bulk, 13½c. Oil City—market dull and nothing doing.

CRUDE OIL—The market was quiet and dull; buyers were offering 10c for spot oil; holders were refusing less than 10½c; we are reported a sale of 1,000 bbls, June, sellers' option, at 10c. This was the only sale that came under our notice.

REFINED OIL—Attracted more attention; we are reported sales to the extent of 5,200 bbls, as follows: 1,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, last half of June, 28½c; sales of 500 do same terms and conditions, 28½c; 1 000 do last half June, 28½c; 1,000 bbls do last half June, 28½c; sales of 1,200 bbls last half July, 29½c, and 500 bbls do first ha f of June, 28½c per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

During the past week the market for crude has been very dull, and activity, have again declined ½@¾c per gallon. The *Commercial List* reports sales of 500 barrels at 17½@18c—closing at our lowest quotations; and 2,000 barrels, 45 gravity in bulk, at 13½@13¾c—closing nominal at 14c. There has been the greatest indifference in stock, and, as we have before very irregular, as the bulls have operated fiercely, and seem determined to "corner" the market on 45,000 barrels which have been called, it is said, for the 21st, 22d and 23d inst. Sales up to Wednesday noon were 2 000 barrels S W for 30 days at 30@30½c for oils on the spot and for all the month of July; 2,500 barrels S W for June at 29@29½c; 1,000 barrels S W for July on private terms; 1,500 barrels, 500 bbls each, crude, for July and November, at 30c b o; on Thursday the market was at a stand still two hours before 2 P. M. and only 500 bbls spot at 30c, but it was offered in a few minutes afterwards at 30@30½c without finding buyers; also 500 bbls for the last half of June at 29c b o. To day the trade was very feverish and irregular, and at first it was impossible to quote crude or refined oil; we quote June at 29@30c; July 29@30c; August 30c and September 30½c. Refined oil ruled dull and 40c. Residuum is nominal at $3 50@$3 62½ P barrel in bond. In benzine no further sales have been reported. There is a fair demand for the latter, and prices are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 100 barrels Galena 72 gravity, at 30 cents; 175 barrels do, 77 gravity, at 30 cents; 300 barrels Volunteer at 30 cents; 100 barrels Keystone at 30c; 250 barrels Mount Farm at 30c; 250 barrels of wheeler grease sold on secret terms.

The following shipments were: 4,762 bbls crude and 12,026 bbls refined. The exports were: Refined oil, 20,000 gallons; naphtha, 5,000 gallons; crude, 1,000 gallons. Total export for the week 1,009 62 gallons, and since January 1st, 10,938,589 gallons, against 8,774,788 gallons same time in 1867.

NEW YORK.

The market for crude is steady and firm, says the *Shipping List*, with a fair trade during the week at 30c for 45 gravity, and 29c for 40 gravity, in bbls, in bulk, mostly at 13c; 2,000 do for June 13c; and 2,000 do last half of June 13c. Refined in bond has ruled very quiet but firm, closing at 30@30½c for S W, the latter being the general asking price; sales 1,000 bbls S W at 29½c; 1,000 do in bulk at 24c, and 1,000 do for August at 30c S W. Free is quiet but firm at about 33½@33¾c for S W. 150 bbls redinum sold at 3 50.

Receipts since January 1st—

1868	bbls 310,094	1867	bbls 390,613
Exports since 1st January		1867	1868
From New York	gallns 18,611,892	10,543,462	
From other ports	11,679,232	9,065,753	
Total	gallns 27,990,834	20,106,247	
Same time, 1866	gallns 17,934,171		
Same time, 1865	3,961,925		

FOREIGN TRADE

The London circular of Bowes, Gaine & Co., of the 8th inst., report no sellers at date on spot below 1s. 3d., whilst for the last four months some sales have been made at 1s. 6½@1s. 7d. Our stock of refined is light and the demand fair, but only for small lots, viz.: 316 bbls, against 35,807 and 1,672 respectively corresponding week last year. Naphta is very dull of sale at 8½@10½ P gallon. It will not be out of place to mention that oil has been incorporated into the House of Commons in the form of the Coal Oil Bribers, and reads a second time without a division, which is a sufficient proof of the value of petroleum trade in this country, as it is proposed to raise the import duty from 1s. to 2s. per gallon, and to exclude its importation, and thereby enhance the price of coal to the consumer. This is a fair sample of justice with petroleum on equal terms. It is not likely, however, when the real meaning of the act is known, that it will be allowed to pass, although it can be passed, as the result would be to make the public, already suffering from high prices, pay much higher prices, and the quality greatly inferior to that they are now supplied with.

Petroleum at Boston.

The *Bulletin* reports the market as continuing very firm for crude oil, which is in small stock and wanted for manufacture. Refined is less noted, with only a moderate jobbing trade. Crude is held at 19c in the export and speculative demand. But rates at this point are without quotable change. We note small sales of crude at 19c P gallon. Refined oil in bond is selling at 28@28½c P gal for Western, and 29@29½c P gal for Eastern. Naphtha is firm at 26@26½c P gal for Western and Boston, the outside rate for kerosene. Naphtha is firm at 26@26½c P gal as to gravity.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868.

Upon this subject the Eastern papers say we have had more to say this spring than usual. We hear of so many complaints from manufacturers and dealers in regard to the condition of wools of late years in this and other sections, that we feel it our duty to warn wool growers that the high prices of wool in their wools well and shearing soon after. As to the prospects for the sale of the coming clips, we have nothing flattering to say, as the market at this time is very dull and no prospect of improvement, at least for some time to come. Woolen goods are almost every description seem very much depressed and manufacturers have no heart to buy wool at the present prices, at least not to buy any quantity more than is absolutely necessary, and there will be no improvement in wool until woolens advance at least twenty per cent.

Our dealers here are prepared at all times to buy any quantity of well washed wool at the highest market prices, and when they pay cash, and parties going in wool in the country will find it to their advantage to give them a call before shipping east, on consignment. At this time our market is entirely nominal. We will give quotations as soon as trade revives.

WOOL.

The New York *Economist* says the wool market is very dull. Perhaps at no time during the whole year has there been such an indisposition to buy manufacturers or dealers. Prices have fallen off daily; the rule appears to be to hold off till the last moment, and then only buy the least amount possible to keep the machinery running. There appears to be another determination on the part of manufacturers not to excite the market and advance prices, as they have done for the past few years at this season; and dealers feeling satisfied that farmers, as the season opens will not let off wool very freely at prices which would afford a margin to bring it here, and although the market may at the present be very quiet, they are not pressing sales, but are firm as to price with such a light stock and the almost certainty that wool will not be slowly towards the East this year.

There are no reasons at the present time why wool should go lower. Farmers in the Western States will not let off wool at prices which would yield a margin on Eastern grades. Should the season prove favorable, and a retard sheep shearing, and it will be next October before it will be in market in any quantity, and from September to end wool will be worth more than now by three cents per pound; then if we should have wool fall in price, it will be only in the fine grades, and would have to sell very low indeed to be sold equal to the present price for good Michigan extra, but should the Michigan extra, but should the Michigan extra, but should the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of Twenty, per year.....1 50
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AT CHICAGO.

The Chicago Convention was composed of men acting with perfect independence, unmoved by clamor, and impressed with the lessons of experience. As individuals, the delegates had a high sense of responsibility; and the majority were not long in finding a way to act together, so as to discharge it both intelligently and faithfully. General GRANT's nomination was a foregone conclusion. No power on earth could have prevented it; and it is to be observed that, great as his military achievements have been, his nomination came about chiefly because the country long since recognized him as the man who, in civil affairs, would, of all others, be most likely to give the nation the kind of administration it most needs. It was this idea that delegates most frequently expressed; therefore it was not because Gen. GRANT was believed to be particularly Radical or was specially suspected of Conservatism that he was the only one thought of. It was not doubted by the delegates representing all sections of our country, that he would prove stronger than the Republican party, and this, too, precisely for the reason we have stated. This view, firmly lodged in the minds of the intelligent men composing the Convention, at once fixed the general direction and tone of all its proceedings. What followed was a logical fact—the natural consequence of the condition we have described.

The convention, therefore, in the selection of the candidate for Vice President and in framing the platform, was perfectly consistent. In SCHUYLER COLFAX was recognized the elements of perfect safety—a man in whom there was nothing offering a premium for the assassination of Gen. GRANT after both were elected. The delegates meant from the start to do what they did, both as to candidates and platform, for they had a definite purpose to execute—the selection of such men only, who, without being extreme would be faithful to Republican ideas; the proclamation of those ideas in a manner which, while it was distinct, would be characterized with that degree of moderation which befits a great party already charged with power in the legislative branch of the Government, and aspiring to the entire control. The Convention was entirely uninfluenced by excitement, feelings which are but the exhibition of the hour; and spoke with an independence which ever comports with settled convictions, regardless of temporary questions or clamor of any kind.

It was in this spirit that the Convention came together and went through, step by step, to the end of its proceedings.

It is needless now to refer further to the candidates. The ineffaceable record of the war of the rebellion and since, is General GRANT's best eulogium. You cannot take from it anything, and no one would wish to add anything to it of success, honor, heroism, which comes of ability, and those qualities which have caused the nation in troublous times to turn instinctively unto him.

For the second place there is no one more worthy than SCHUYLER COLFAX, in whose character as a Christian Statesman and true man, is found the perfect guaranty that in no event can the choice prove an unhappy one.

Those who, from time to time before the Convention assembled, predicted difficulties if not impossibilities, in framing the platform, have seen all their fears and apprehensions vanish, and the threatening clouds of the imagination disappear under the clear light of reason executing a deliberate purpose. There was no real difficulty about the task. The platform was already written out in the expressions of the popular will. As to the public credit, the Convention found no more difficulty in declaring itself than an honest man finds whenever he has occasion to say anything. All forms of repudiation are utterly condemned, and the public faith is asserted according to the letter and spirit of the law. Those few words will ever stand to the honor of the Republican party. While they will strengthen the national credit abroad, they will secure for the Republican party the confidence and support of thousands at home, who are chiefly anxious for the national honor, rudely assailed by those who half conceal their purpose, but mean nothing less than actual repudiation.

This part of the subject was quickly disposed of—and if our creditors abroad could only realize with what emphasis this part of the platform was asserted and approved by the Convention, all doubts as to what they may expect with the government continued in the hands of the Republican party, would vanish.

The next subject about which the croakers had borrowed trouble was the suffrage question. As to this the Convention had no difficulty. It was plainly declared that when equal suffrage in the South became a necessity to protect loyalty there, it was enacted; but that as to suffrage elsewhere, that was a matter for the States to deal with as they shall think best. The simplicity of the solution of what was by some deemed a great practical difficulty was as perfect as the logic was complete and the policy manifest. The mist vanished in an instant. We expect to hear that WENDELL PHILLIPS, and perhaps some others, are deeply disgusted because negro suffrage—about which they have been making themselves hoarse—is crammed down nobody's throat.

The next point of fancied danger was the impeachment question. Some there were who set out with nothing less than drawing and quartering those Senators who voted against conviction. They would have made the platform of a great National party out of stuff like this. But the Convention thought not so. It left those Senators to their constituents. It indicted the President in terms even stronger than those employed by the Managers. It deplored the failure to convict and declared unequivocally that conviction had been "properly" voted for by thirty-five Senators. When it was moved to insert right here that other Senators had improperly voted for acquittal, the Convention resolutely refused to listen; and so another difficulty vanished.

As a declaration of principles the Chicago platform is as complete a structure as a Convention ever framed. It will stand the test of scrutiny. Those who feared—as perhaps there was some reason to fear—erratic dashes and wild utterances, are agreeably disappointed; and they who waited for a platform of that sort—if any there are who did—are also disappointed, no doubt not so agreeably.

The convention did its work well. The proceedings, which have been spread before the public with remarkable fullness and accuracy, evince no trifling—nothing but a straightforward purpose, both as to men and ideas—a purpose that was executed—as the result will show, to the satisfaction of the great mass of the voting population.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Chicago Convention has given to the National Union Republican party a ticket which will receive its most cordial indorsement, and one which combines in the highest degree the elements of strength and success. In nominating General GRANT for President, the Convention did nothing more than formally indorse the unanimous choice of the Republican voters of the country, North and South—a choice which was made months ago, and which the representatives of the party were sent to Chicago to ratify and confirm. This formal indorsement was made with an unanimity and harmony unknown in the history of nominating conventions, and with a confidence and enthusiasm which could only have resulted from an abiding faith in the determination of the American people to make General GRANT President. He is emphatically the choice of the people, and his selection for the high office has been simply in accordance with the popular expectation and demand.

It is not our purpose at this time to dwell upon his fitness for the office, or to recount the services which he has rendered to the country. His record during the war, and his course since he conquered rebellion, are too well known to need rehearsal. His patriotism, his fidelity to principle, his high sense of honor, his integrity, his strong convictions of duty, and his wonderful executive and administrative abilities, are appreciated and acknowledged, even by his political opponents. They find in him a standard bearer whom they dread to meet above all others, because he will muster such forces, and "move upon their works" with such invincibility, on the first Tuesday of November next, as to make a complete rout and achieve a victory equal in importance to that which he achieved over the Rebel hosts at Richmond.

General GRANT is descended from Scottish ancestors, who first settled in Connecticut. His grand-father, who had fought in the revolutionary war, removed from Connecticut to Westmoreland county, in this State, and earned a livelihood by tilling the soil. Towards the close of the last century he emigrated to the (then) Northwest Territory, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. JESSE R. GRANT, the General's father, was then a boy. When he grew to manhood he married HANNAH SIMPSON, the daughter of another pioneer, and ULYSSES S. GRANT was the eldest of six children, having been born on the 27th of April, 1822. In 1839, at the age of seventeen, he entered West Point, and graduated in 1843. Then followed his services on the frontier, and in the Mexican war, in which he distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss JULIA T. DENT, daughter of a merchant of St. Louis—a most excellent and accomplished lady, who has shared his fortunes with true womanly pride and fidelity, and who will be happy to await the hour when a grateful people will elevate her husband to the highest civil position in their gift, as they have already bestowed upon him the highest military title known to an American soldier.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, our candidate for Vice-President, is in the prime and vigor of manhood, being now in his forty-sixth year, having been born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823. He received a good common school education, and afterwards added to his store of knowledge in the "poor boys' college," the printing office. He removed to South Bend, Indiana, in 1836, and at an early age became foreman and assistant editor, and finally editor of the village paper, the *Register*, in which, we believe, he is still interested. His first appearance prominently in politics was as a delegate in 1848 to the Whig National Convention, of which he was elected one of the Secretaries, as he was also of that of 1852. He was elected to the Thirty-Fourth Congress from the Tenth District of Indiana, and has been re-elected to every subsequent Congress. He has been Speaker of the House of Representatives since the organization of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and has filled that important post with such dignity and impartiality as to win the encomiums of every one, without distinction of party. Mr. COLFAX is eminently a representative man; is an earnest, unflinching advocate of Republican measures, and has ever kept step with the party of progress. His whole life has been consistently devoted to the greatest good of the greatest number, and his reputation as citizen and statesman is as unsullied as virtue itself. His nomination for Vice President will be received everywhere by the friends of liberty and progress with genuine satisfaction, and his name will add strength to the cause in the campaign now inaugurated, if any were wanting.

The platform will be found in the proceedings of the Convention on the first page. We reserve our comments thereon for the present, simply remarking that it is broad enough and strong enough for every friend of the Union to stand upon.

ALL AGREED!

In New York there is a considerable body of men known as "Conservative" Republicans, of whom Mr. WEED, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and Mr. RAYMOND, of the *Times*, are the principal exponents. We will not undertake to estimate their numbers or influence; but will say, however, that, in a hard fight, they are not to be despised. Whatever is the influence of this class, it is certain that all of it is to be given for GRANT and COLFAX—not unwillingly or qualifiedly, but promptly, enthusiastically. The spirit of the *Commercial Advertiser* can be inferred from the following extracts from the issue of Saturday:

"The feeling which pervades all circles since the the Chicago nominations is a happy augury of victory. In Chatham square, in the counting rooms, in the drawing room, on the cars, ferry boats, everywhere, nothing but the warmest expressions of approval with the ticket are heard. Yesterday afternoon Republicans met they enthusiastically shook hands over the nominations, and expressed the conviction that under such leaders success was certain. From the encouraging reports we receive upon him on all hads yesterday, a foreigner might have inferred officially that GRANT was the first friend to every man, woman and child in the United States, and that in designating him for the second place the ticket, the convention had consulted their individual preferences. As for General GRANT, the problem is the occupation in the affections of his countrymen has long been uncontested by all forbearers.

"The Chicago proceedings have suddenly dispelled those clouds, however, and buoyancy and hope have driven away doubt and depression. An individual forgets in one success failure in another, and rising above the despondency of defeat, immediately suddenly forgot the sadness of the past in the joy of the present, and in place of defeat, is turning confidence to victory is everywhere manifest.

"What is true of New York is true of the whole country. Our exchanges tell us of the satisfaction and buoyancy which all and each manifest, and the salvos of a tillery bespeak the general joy. Republicans feel victory in the atmosphere, and are filled with the *élan* and confidence which inspire and insure success.

"Our political antagonists, on the other hand, realize and confess that a strong ticket has been placed in nomination, and they are wofully disappointed that the Convention has presented to them so few vulnerable points. It is the most they can certain prospect of division and discord at Chicago, they were sanguine under the depression filled from Republican shoulders, and begin to understand that their chances of success are reduced to a minimum."

Mr. WEED is too experienced an observer of the political horizon to predict falsely; and it is to be hoped that he will think it best to forego the quarrel, more personal than otherwise, which for some time he has been persuing, and devote all his energies to carrying New York for GRANT and COLFAX.

The *Times* declares itself in a similar strain, as follows:

"The action of the Chicago Convention challenges general and cordial approval. General GRANT's name had been so long before the people, and his nomination had come to be so much a matter of absolute certainty, that it was not to be supposed that any active party interest or elicit any great degree of enthusiasm—the result was foreseen, and awakens no surprise. It has been received everywhere, not only with the heartiest approbation, but with all the spirit that has animated everything he has done, and marks alike his conduct and character.

"The nomination of COLFAX on the ticket with him meets with a welcome as cordial and as universal as his own. No one could have been selected for that place who would command so general an acceptance from his own party, and who would encounter less the hostility from the opposition than he. Everybody concedes the fairness of his temper, the justice of his judgment and the kindliness of his spirit in public and private life. What Gen. GRANT said of him, that the only fault the Democrats could find with him is that he is a Republican, is undoubtedly true.

"The selection of these men as candidates, and the entire absence of anything like intolerance and bitterness in their platform, brings back to the whole Republican party much of its old unity of sentiment, and will inspire it to a renewal of its old enthusiasm. The split which a week ago seemed inevitable in the future, have already disappeared. The party will make a hearty, zealous and determined struggle, and it will task to the utmost the resources of its opponents to secure any policy or programme of action against it that will promise the slightest chance of success."

CONFESSING JUDGMENT.

The more candid Democrats are disposed to confess judgment on the Presidential question. In view of the unmistakable popular approval of GRANT, COLFAX and the Platform, such a disposition does them credit. Probably the fairest exponent of this sentiment is the New York *Citizen*, edited by General HALPINE, who holds one of the best offices in the gift of the party. His paper, though unqualifiedly Democratic in its politics, possesses the rare virtue of saying pretty much what the editor believes to be true; and on the Presidential question, since the Chicago Convention, he appears to have arrived at pretty clear convictions. What they are, can be inferred from the following quotations from the *Citizen* of Saturday, the 23d inst:

"But even the altercations and ill-feelings which sprang out of the trial have been alleviated, if not altogether healed, by the action of the Convention in its nominations and platform. The incorruptible Senators are not denounced and read out of the party. 'Wade and Vengeance' is not the war-cry in the approaching battle. The very conservative element which has been scorned and denounced is conciliated; and everything of an aggressive nature is avoided. The platform is so worded that *even the Democrats can scarcely take exception to it, and the candidates are so moderate that even Democrats might vote for them if it were not for the party they represent.*

"Grant and Colfax make a ticket hard to beat and impossible to defeat by anything short of fraud. The wonderful military success of the one, and the great political ability of the other, cannot be written down or belittled by newspaper editors; and the attempt to do so is a folly only worthy of the late management of the Democratic party. The hero of Donelson, Corinth, most wonderful of all, of Vicksburg, and finally of Richmond, is not a third rate General, and no literary scribe can make him one. The gentleman who has worked his way up to the Speakership of the House of Representatives is not a bad politician, and those who buy him for one will not make a profitable bargain. Probably there are no two leading names stronger, individually or collectively, than the two which have been put forward. And if they do not receive the support of the people, it will be from other than personal reasons. * * * The convention was powerful, dramatic and harmonious, and has the prestige of success, *which will draw many to its standard.* * * * Has Copperheadism ever yet defeated loyalty? Can Pendleton overcome Grant? It has been our boast that there were more Democratic than Republican soldiers in the ranks of the loyal armies. Will these men fight one way and vote another? Having whipped the enemy in the field, will they vote him the victory in the council? The leaders who think so must be 'old line Whigs'—those most hopeless of political civilians. Can we go into fight against the glories of Vicksburg, Donelson, Appomattox Court House, and a thousand other famous fields, with 'peace at any price' and 'the war a failure,' inscribed on our banners?"

The *Citizen* expresses the sentiment of thousands of Democrats. But, notwithstanding this disposition to confess judgment, we advise the Republicans to go on with the foreclosure proceedings they have instituted. Doubtless we shall have the help of thousands of Democrats; but let us go ahead as though none could be expected. GRANT's tactics should be ours. He never counted on anything but opposition from the entire force of the enemy, and with him victory was certain.

RESIGNED TO THEIR FATE.

We find the following among the proceedings of the regular meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on Monday, the 18th inst:

Mr. Buzby brought to the notice of the Board a complaint from a highly respectable * * * firm on Chestnut street, that parties coming from Fort Fort Wayne, Indiana, are charged but $7 80 over the Pennsylvania Railroad, when through to New York; while if they stop at Philadelphia the ticket costs $9.

Mr. Butcher suggested that the Pennsylvania Central Road were no longer responsible, as they did not now control the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road.

Mr. Allen stated that glass was charged from Wheeling through Pittsburgh, and via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, fifty-six cents per hundred, in whatever quantity; while from Philadelphia, the charge by the same road is seventy-one cents, and he could see under that rate the shipment must cost of not less than twenty-five packages; and that for this unreasonable discrimination that road is wholly and unjustly responsible.

It was proposed to refer the subject to a Committee, but it was objected that such complaints being constantly made, were constantly ignored by the government of the road, and a reference would be powerless for redress; so the matter was passed over.

The only remedy for the discriminations long practiced against the trade of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh has been repeatedly pointed out in our columns, and that is the construction of one or more additional railroads which shall rescue us from the power of the monopoly which seems to devote its best energies to the destruction of the trade of both cities. The city of Philadelphia has the ability to effect this without investing an additional dollar by simply following the example of the Commonwealth in exchanging the securities she holds for others. The loan of the Pennsylvania Railroad bonds which were received for the canals enabled the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Road.

Philadelphia has a large pecuniary interest in both these roads, which it loaned to the Lebanon Valley Company to make a connection from Harrisburg to the Connellsville road, and to the Catawissa or the Allegheny Valley roads, to complete their connection with each other, would ina year or two render both cities independent of the Pennsylvania Central, and place them in the front rank of the railroad cities of the country. The business men of Pittsburgh have within the last two years invested largely in the Allegheny Valley road for a Philadelphia and New York connection. Must it be chiefly for New York, or will the two cities of Pennsylvania join hands and make their mutual prosperity a common cause as against all their rivals? Every month of apathy in Philadelphia sets her back a year in the contest with her competitors. Her Board of Trade cannot but feel this fact, and how they can quietly sit still when the remedy is so apparent and easy to be effected, is more than we comprehend.

A BIT OF INSIDE HISTORY.

Perhaps some will be surprised when we say that Ohio at Chicago did not want Mr. WADE for Vice-President. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who knows whereof he speaks, says:

"When, at the first meeting of the Ohio delegation a resolution was offered to cast the vote of the State solid, at every ballot, for Ben. WADE, Secretary McFarland, of Hamilton, Butler county, gave notice that he should not consent to such a disposition of the vote. He was willing to give a complimentary vote to WADE, but to avow that he would not commit himself, and he was frank to say that he was opposing WADE's nomination. In this Mr. McFarland believed himself to be rendering the best service and doing the best thing he could for his party. He considered it plainly evident that the nomination of WADE would weaken the Presidential ticket in Ohio, and on this faith he shaped his course. Several other delegates agreed with him in these views, and they decided, then backed their belief by their votes. The knowledge of this fact has not been generally known out, of course, be concealed from the delegations of other states, and its magnitude was greatly exaggerated, this a good many came to expect that hardly half the Ohio vote would be cast in the interest in the success of their candidate. Ohioans, without the delegation, busily spread this, and represented that WADE was betrayed by the Ohio delegation. Under the indiscretion of his Marietta and Kansas speeches, and without this alleged betrayal, WADE would secure 10,000 more votes in Ohio than Wade could.

Subsequently, the Hon. SAM. GALLOWAY, who heads the Ohio electoral ticket, appeared upon the scene with others, openly against WADE, and it is probably a fact that Ohio had less heart than any State in the support she gave Mr. WADE.

WORTHY OF CORRECTION.

Committees and others having charge of campaign meetings, should endeavor to reform, as far as possible, the practice of announcing as speakers men who either can not possibly attend, or who are not likely to be present. It has become so common, of late, to make use of popular names in order to attract large audiences, that people who are in the habit of attending our campaign meetings, place very little reliance on these announcements, and do not generally feel much disappointment if the speaker announced does not appear. The practice is, nevertheless, a bad one, and ought to be remedied. There is no necessity for resorting to this species of deception in order to draw crowds. We are aware that it is very difficult for the committee to know, two or three days in advance, exactly who they can rely upon, and hence they are frequently compelled to make announcements which are uncertain of fulfilment: but what they should avoid more particularly is the use of the names of gentlemen whom they have reason to believe cannot be present.

BALL UP!

The New York *Herald* knows what is coming. Looking over the political field, it declares that "the rail splitter and the tailor vers a powerful team, but the tanner and the editor will match them." Here is what it says of them:

In U. S. Grant, the General-in-Chief of the army, and in Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, the Republican party has placed a strong, cohesive and popular Presidential ticket before the people. Grant, the great captain of the age, has also proved that in the administration of the civil affairs he possesses intelligence to possesses those rare endowments of practical statesmanship which qualify him for all the responsibilities of the Executive head of the Government in any emergency. It is the general impression among the American people that in his hands their interests and the honor and prosperity of the country will be safe. His associate, Speaker Colfax, for one of his age, is a man of great experience, superior practical ability and sagacity in our political affairs, and in the event of a call to the White House to fill the unexpired term of Lincoln's, no doubt can be entertained that he will give us a good administration. Nor is the dazzling reputation of these men at home limited to the United States, for it is substantially the same abroad as at home. Wherever they have been known they strengthen the confidence of the friends in "the great Republic" over all the world—on the Nile, on the Seine, on the Rhine, on the Tiber and the Danube, and from the mighty Amazon, rolling its flood of waters down the equatorial line, to the imperial Yang-tse-Kiang of China, "the son of the sea." Nor will that honest faith in American securities at Frankfort-on-the-Main be weakened with the prospect of the transfer from and after the 4th of March, 1869, of the reins of our Government to Grant and Colfax.

A New York paper remarks that had New England been united at Chicago the Vice Presidency would have been given to her; but, as in 1840, 1848 and in 1864, she refused to unite on either of her deserving sons, and threw away what otherwise would have been at once conceded to her. The "shriek of locality" was not even once heard at Chicago. Delegates took an enlarged and elevated view in making their selection, and no one could fail to discover that more than ever before were delegates disposed to scrutinise candidates not merely as politicians but as men. The lessons of experience, it was clear, had not been lost on them; and they reviewed the lives of those presented for their consideration and support with a freedom and deliberation which from the start gave the assurance that if delegates were left free to act no mistake would be made. It was after such a survey and season of deliberation that the convention voted and made its choice, and we rejoice that Pennsylvania had the honor, after the convention had taken four votes of reconnoisance, of leading the way and deciding that SCHUYLER COLFAX should be our candidate. Like other States, she had signified who was her first choice, and she afterwards cast thirty-three votes for Mr. WADE which caused his star to ascend rapidly; when she wheeled, cast thirty votes for COLFAX, and in a moment more made it unanimous for him. The shout which greeted this dexterous action, more distinctly than anything before had done, indicated the temper of the convention. The contest, which had become one of absorbing interest, was virtually over, and to Pennsylvania, on all hands, was conceded the honor of making the decision, and at the very moment, too, when the chances of COLFAX and WADE were about equal. Had she delayed, the tide might have taken the question beyond her control; and Mr. WADE's friends were disposed to think it would have been in his favor.

REPORTS from Washington speak freely of "negotiations going on for votes enough to insure the conviction of the President on one of the remaining articles to be voted on." There is no doubting that the people ardently desire the removal of ANDREW JOHNSON as an obstruction to the peace and welfare of the country; but we think there is one other thing whenever they reflect, desired still more, and that is the preservation of their own character and perfect integrity in connection with the impeachment trial. "Negotiations for votes," on a trial of any kind, do not accord well with such a desire, and if the report be a fact, it reflects a state of things at once disgraceful and worthy only of condemnation. No doubt there have been "negotiations" whereby the President was acquitted on the eleventh article, and any "negotiations" for his conviction would be equally reprehensible. Reflecting men realize how necessary it is that the National fame should be preserved in connection with this business, and how contrary to all ideas of propriety are "negotiations" of any kind to procure a verdict. Therefore when we hear that Senator Ross has had an interview with Manager BUTLER, and that *therefore* the Senator may yet vote for conviction, we are given to understand that some influence or other is being used as foreign to propriety as that whereby the President escaped conviction. There are some things, however desirable, which cost too much; and the conviction of ANDREW JOHNSON at the end of a "negotiation" would be one of them. There is one thing which cannot be preserved at too high a cost, and that is the perfect purity of the American Senate.

The New York *Tribune* is opposed to our Postoffice system, and thinks the business of carrying letters should be given to whoever chooses to engage in it. Hence, in opposing the Government telegraph, it asks, "if the Government is to carry messages and letters, why should it not carry other things?" Now if anything connected with the Government has worked well and dispensed benefits, it is our Postoffice system, and the *Tribune* has the advantage of standing alone in its wish to have it abolished. The only legitimate question to ask in this conection is—if the Government is to dispatch messages and afford the means of business and social communication at all, why should it not adopt whatever invention and enterprise have made most feasible?

The adoption of the telegraph by the Government would but be following the precedent set in the adoption of steam over the stage coach, and would simply be a natural step in utilizing for the benefit of the people the achievements of science and enterprise. The *Tribune* has told as approvingly a good deal about pneumatic transportation, whereby packages are transmitted with far greater speed than by any other known means. Should present expectations concerning this be realized it would be as incumbent on the Government to transmit the mails by it as it was to choose the railroad over the stage coach. This, we presume, the *Tribune* is prepared to admit. Then why should not the Government avail itself of the facilities afforded by the telegraph for improving the means of correspondence among the people?

The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:

The talk of a third party movement continues in full force, and it is evident that it is opposed to the Chicago convention. The persons interested in the matter seem to look to Chief Justice Chase as their leader, but just how far he encourages such talk, and approves what seems to be the contemplated action, is not known. It is said, however, that no no third party, by whomever led, can enroll Senators Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull among its members. These gentlemen, as there is the best authority for stating, will not vote for Gerrit Smith or any other political purposed than to do what in them lies for his success on the Chicago platform during the coming campaign. I have no doubt that the Republican party on any leading question except the desire to get rid of the impeachment question, fairly presented by the House, and are as strong now as Wade was telegraphed to Ohio; and that the indiscretion of his Marietta and Kansas speeches, and the betrayal of the Ohio delegation, would secure 10,000 more votes in Ohio than Wade could.

It is a gratifying and significant fact that our National securities have advanced since the Chicago Convention. With the curse of Johnsonism removed, and GRANT and COLFAX at the head of an administration, we shall have stability, honesty and economy. These, with the development of our resources stimulated by sound legislation, our country will enter on an unexampled career of prosperity. The people realize this, and it is but natural that the National credit should improve under the prospect.

WHAT the Chicago Convention thought, and what, as plainly as it could, it said, was that the time has come when Republicans should come back to a common standing point, drop side-issues and individualisms, and advance shoulder to shoulder on the enemy. It is no holiday task we have on hand; but the Democrats may as well know at once that we are going to do it!

THE able and most influential Democratic organ, the Albany *Argus*, clearly sees that Judge Chase is a power in the present crisis which the Democracy ought not to neglect. "The Chief Justice," says the *Argus*, "represents sentiments and interests pervading all the States of the nation, and reaching through the new organizations of the South. In the question of parties, who can estimate the result of subtracting this power from one, and adding it to the other side? It is the problem of politics." "We do not assume to say," concludes our contemporary, "how the Democracy shall accomplish its task—what candidates it shall name, or what questions it shall make the issue upon. But if it enters upon its duty in a statesmanlike spirit, with national breadth of view, and with a purpose looking beyond the passions and rivalries of the hour, *it will find the way or will make it.*"

Advices are received from St. Domingo to the 14th. Gen. Baez had taken the oath as President in the presence of the constitutional assembly.

THE PITTSBURGH POST

AND THE

NEW YORK WORLD

ON GEN. GRANT.

UNQUALIFIED INDORSEMENT.

Opposition Utterly Useless.

Shall the Democracy Nominate?

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN A CERTAIN EVENT.

Suppose that contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, General Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, what course ought the Democratic party to pursue? *Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?***

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now, than upon any other individual in the United States. *We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation* without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as A STRAIGHTFORWARD MAN, and so far as can be judged *a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.* Certainly if such a man were nominated by the Democratic party, *we would advocate his election* in the hope that his election would conduce to the public welfare. The question is, then, if he is nominated by the Republican party, *whether we shall as a party oppose his election?*

* * * * * * *

In the first place, if the people generally believe Gen. Grant to be the man we think he is, *no individual in the United States could command a corporal's guard of votes against him*—ON ANY PLEA WHATEVER. In the second place, it would be unjust and very injurious action for our Democratic leaders to attempt to place the Democratic party in a false position before the world, representing them *as enemies or opponents of Gen. Grant.*

* * * * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? *Our aim should be to strengthen his hands;* to render him as much as possible independent of party and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. *It unanimously, so much the better.*

WE SOLEMNLY BELIEVE THAT IF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY OF THE UNITED STATES CAN COME TOGETHER WITH REAL UNANIMITY ON GENERAL GRANT, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENCY, IT WILL BE THE HAPPIEST THING FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT COULD POSSIBLY OCCUR. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

[From the New York World.]

The War Department is, for the present, in the *discreet and able hands of Gen. Grant.* As Congress is to meet in November, *we wish that Gen. Grant might superintend the Department during the short intervening period,* and until the Senate shall have decided on the sufficiency of the President's reasons for removing Stanton.

[From the New York World.]

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify Gen. Grant with the Republican party,* are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts,* but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would, indeed, have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; *nor is there any evidence that General Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws it has passed* on that subject; and General Grant, finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practical question. The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to General Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts or affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regard as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to the Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious soldier.* But measure him by the usual Loyal League standard, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit or patriotism at all.* The *Tribune* is clamorous to have General Grant show his colors and take sides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that General Grant loves his whole country; that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines—whether they be lines of party, or section, or race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character to this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. General Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great renown of his past services. It is beneath him to play any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if, in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the possibilities of still greater fame as a soldier.* God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a descent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. We would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give in return party blows. As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, *we trust that Gen. Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long-lost cordiality of feeling.*

SHEEP raising and wool growing, as carried on in California, is prosecuted on a far more stupendous scale than is generally understood. For instance, the ranch of Beat & Baker. It contains over 200,000 acres of some of the finest grazing country in California. The sheep, horses and oxen on it are thousands. One ranch, that of Mr. Hollister, has yielded $60,000 clippings, clear of all expense, in a season. At this rate it is not hard to estimate how long it will take the owner of such a ranch to be unable to know how rich he really is. It costs a fortune to fence in some of the ranches. As in the summer months the grass dries up from the intense heat and from the want of rain to nourish it, the ranchmen turn their stock on the public lands to graze, and thus the grass in the inclosures is preserved. When the dry season ends, the stock is driven inside, where they feed until the fall crop springs up.

THE able and most influential Democratic organ, the Albany *Argus*, clearly sees that Judge Chase is a power in the present crisis which the Democracy ought not to neglect. "The Chief Justice," says the *Argus*, "represents sentiments and interests pervading all the States of the nation, and reaching through the new organizations of the South. In the question of parties, who can estimate the result of subtracting this power from one, and adding it to the other side? It is the problem of politics." "We do not assume to say," concludes our contemporary, "how the Democracy shall accomplish its task—what candidates it shall name, or what questions it shall make the issue upon. But if it enters upon its duty in a statesmanlike spirit, with national breadth of view, and with a purpose looking beyond the passions and rivalries of the hour, *it will find the way or will make it.*"

A PAPER CHURCH.—There can be seen a church near Bergen, Prussia, which can accommodate nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relievos outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papier-mache, rendered waterproof by saturation in vitriel, lime-water, whey and white of egg.

PROFITABLE CROP.—There is a gentleman living in Southampton who planted this year ten acres of strawberries. A few days since he contracted to sell them to a New York merchant for $10,000, he to pick and ship them. This is what we would call a profitable crop, and would advise others to turn ther attention to raising them as well as tobacco.—*Petersburg Express.*

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* mentions that an unusually large quantity of potatoes are being shipped from that city this spring. A total of 80,420 bushels have been forwarded to various points already.

The rust has made its appearance in the wheat fields of Shelby county, Kentucky. Corn and cotton in that part of the State have been much retarded by the recent heavy rains.

A letter from Waukegan, Wisconsin, says: "The crops in the country generally are looking well. The grain is generally in, and a good many potatoes and root crops are planted. There seems to be a general disposition among the Lake county farmers to improve the quality of their stock generally."

The Charleston cotton factors, in accordance with their usual custom, have made their estimate of the cotton crop for the current year, ending September 1st, 1868, and state that the yield will be from 2,300,000 to 2,300,000 bales. It has for years been the custom at Charleston to make an estimate of the crop about May 1st, and this estimate is made in accordance with this custom.

The Pine Bluff (Arkansas) *Republican*, reports: "The prospects for good crops, in all kinds of grain and cotton, are more flattering than for years before. Vast quantities of corn, wheat, and oats have been planted this season. Some parties have, owing to the late rise in cotton, ploughed up their corn to make room for cotton."

The editor of the Iowa Falls *Sentinel* has taken much pains to ascertain from the farmers the condition and prospects of the small grain crops. But one answer comes, and that is, that there is from fifty to one hundred per cent. more wheat sown this Spring than ever before; that oats are also in larger proportion, and that both promise most abundant harvests. The fields of wheat and oats are already clothed in beautiful garments of green, and the farmers' wealth is daily growing by inches under the inspiration of propitious sun and rains.

The Belvidere (N. J.) *Intelligencer* says that the grain fields in that section of the country never looked more promising than at the present time.

The best estimates make the wheat crop of California for the present year twenty millions of bushels, and barley crop ten millions of bushels, and the crop of oats two and a half millions of bushels. Some anxiety is expressed that there will be a deficient tonnage for the export of flour and grain.

A large fruit grower in Indiana, near Galena, believing, or pretending to believe, that his fruit was all killed by the frosts, a few weeks since, offered to sell all that his orchard bore, for twenty-five cents. A gentleman accepted the offer and paid down the money. Now the indications are that the trees will be loaded with fruit, and the owner wishes to treat the whole matter as a joke; while the purchaser insists that it was a *bona fide* trade, and says he will defend it in a court of justice, if necessary.

Personal History of General Grant.

Albert D. Richardson, the well-known author and journalist, will issue his "Life of General Grant" on the first of next month. The following extract is from advance sheets of his work:

Some still see in him only the darling of fortune—energetic mediocrity, which has blundered into success. I think such are misled by two of his peculiar qualities:

I. His unimaginativeness. When he has nothing to say he says nothing. His terse, laconic habits fill no interstices of conversation by remarks upon the weather, or inquiries after the babies of his visitor. In public he can make no speeches simply of form or compliment; and since his official career began, his opinions on affairs, his official position has never allowed him to speak freely. But in public or private, when he has anything to utter by tongue or pen, he says it with extreme rapidity and clearness, in terse, marrowy, idiomatic English. Even when he clothes his thoughts in no flowers of rhetoric, but presents them in the plainest, homeliest words. Napoleon's memorable sayings also mark this order. "Forty centuries look down upon you." "We will carry our victorious eagles beyond the pillars of Hercules." Grant's are the exact antipodes. "I have no terms but unconditional surrender." "I propose to move immediately upon your works." "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." "I found the army like a bunky horse." Said the d